# SAY HAVANA IN THE DUMPS

SUGAR UNSOLD, TOBACCO MEN GLUM, AND EARTHQUAKES AROUND.

funday in the Cuban Capital-Volunteers on nday in the termit capital volunteers on Bress Parade. The Cock Pit and its Vo-tories-Grant as a Circus Advertisement— King Alfouso's Telegram of Thanks to Him. HAVANA, Jan. 29 .- The depression in trade and the uncertainty feit by business men make Havana a dull place. The sugar trade with New York is almost at a standstill, owing to the high prices here and the low prices in New York. Every day comes a telegram from the States with the ominous words, "Sugar deshipped a cargo for two months past. The price in Havana has been run up by reckless speculation, and according to the opinions of the most specienced dealers, there is no likelihood of a rise in New York prices for a month or two yet. There are very few ships in the harbor, and these few cannot find caraces. There is also some anxiety among business men about the tmancipation of the slaves; but I am toid that manny estates the negroes now receive \$10 a month, and when the new law comes into operation they will not receive so much. It is extended to the following the property of the church, Before the election, therefore, he arese and sought to have the following paper passed upon:

many extates the negroes now receive \$10 at moth, and when the new law comes into operation they will not receive so much. It is expected that the abolition of slavery will be grad-all, extending over a period of eight years; during these years the owner is to feed and solide his negro and to pay him one, two, and solide his negro and to pay him one, two, and when the heavy his to have his full liberty. White labor, it is worth thirty dollars a month, at the end of this time the slave is to have his full liberty. White labor, it is not evident that any great harm will be done. Still many persons here pretend to fear a dearth of labor.

The tobacco crop in the Vuelta Abaio, where the best is grown, is almost an utter failure. The ground where it should have been planted still remains ploughed and ready, but the confinuous drought has prevented the planting. It is generally planted in November or December, and it is proved, and they confinuous drought has prevented the planting. It is generally planted in November or December, and it is proved, and they confinuous drought has prevented the planting. It is generally planted in November or December, and it is proved the planting. It is generally planted in November or December, and it is proved the provented with the outlook for the two principal industries of the internal plants of the year. But what little tobacco has been planted in not sensor proved the provented with the outlook for the two principal industries of the internal plants and the provented with a proper plant of the years, and the provented here are proved to the provented with the outlook for the two principal industries of the control of the years and the provented with a provented the provented with the outlook for the two principal industries of the control of the years and the provented with a provented the provented with the inivana cilizen quiet, and even then people constantly assessinated or robbed in the cets. A murder of singular atrocity was peracted here lately. First a human leg was not floating in the bay, then another. After nile a head turned up, and now the trunk been discovered. At first it was thought to he remains of a woman, but it turns out to he body of a very young man, evidenly of d position. It was suggested to the authoritata a surveillance should be exercised over boatmen having boats in the harbor, but y smilled at the idea, and went on doing y smiled at the idea, and went on doing

iter breakfast on Sunday the fashionable of breaking on Sunery he assignment in likes to see a cock fight. Close to the de is Reins, leading out to the Pasco, as round wooden structure with three ries, shut off from each other by iron and en railings. Into these places crowd the and boys, and when the building is full it ubles a gigantic bird cage crammed with n Cristona, while the men were away at work, found eighteen negro women, ranging from 15.59 years of age, in a single cottage. The bin was not more than twenty-live feet by sury, but there were three game rocaters riched on the rafters, and one of them was upped for the fray. Large sums are wagered invorte birds; during the fight on Sunday escribus man in spectacles and a white linen is were \$12.000.

n his honor, as yet. The banquet last week at which he was present was given in honor of the slink's birtinday, and on Monday night's reception at the painage it was not Gen. or Mrs. Grant, but the Caphini-General, who received. There is a curious law here which requires the Capalin-General always to remain in Havana. If he leaves the city another is appointed in his place, not as a locan teners, but as a new appointment. At present Sefor Bianco, the real appaintment. At present Sefor Bianco, the real appaintment is a basen from the city, and den. Calleja, who has taken his place, gives a reception every Monday hight at his own house. Last Monday night, as Gen. Grant was staying it the paince, Sefor Calleja gave his reception here.

there.

Gen. Grant did not know anything about it until he saw in a newspaper that he was to be present at it. He had made another engagement for that evening to visit the Circo Metropolitano, and large bills had been stack on every available wall announcing that the performance would be "dedicated to the General of the United States, Mr. U. S. Grant." As a further incentive to visit the circus, every lady was promised a bouquet of flowers, and every gentleman a "U. S. Grant" cigar. When it was found that he could not be present the management closed their, doors and said that the roof had fallen in. The Cubans did not complain, but strugging their shoulders, threw the biame upon the earthquake. On Tuesday night, however, the Grant party attended the performance at the Circo, and all the former disappointments were forgotten.

The Governor received a telegram from Madrid yesterday directing him to convey to sen. Grant the thanks of King Alfonso for his songratulations on the failure of the attempt against his Majesty's life. Gen. Grant did not know anything about it

DR. WILD AND THE MASONS.

A Sermon in a Brooklyn Church to Whiel Mr. Wm. Brown Took Exceptions.

Mr. William Brown, a member of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church of Brooklyn, is pressing some objections to recent transac-tions in that church, and has called for a church trial of one of the members, whom he accuses of unchristian conduct. The trouble arose out of a sermon preached in the church on the 1st inst, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wild, paster of the Elm Piace Congregational Church, which was preached to a lodge of Knights Templar by consent of the consistory of the church. Knights were present in uniform. In his serressed," and the leading houses here have not imped a cargo for two months past. The price mated that a man's soul might be saved even if he did not belong to the church, provided he were a consistent Mason. The sermon seemed

# Theologians on the Fffeet of Wintry Blasts on

Pates without Capillary Protection. The Baptist ministers met vesterday at 8 Murray street, where they have been meeting since September last. For many years previous they assembled weekly in the basement of the Mariners' Chapel, at Oliver and Henry streets. On the invitation of the agent of the Baptist Publication Society, the ministers began holding their meetings in the room in the rear

of the Publication Society's beokstore.

The Bev. C. C. Norton of this city arose yesterday, and said that it was a delicate subject to terday, and said that it was a delicate subject to broach, but he felt compelled to speak. Being bald—here the Rev. Mr. Norton put his hand on the top of his head—the draughts of air had caused him to take cold. His latest cold had caused serious illness, and it was the second cold he had taken this winter. He therefore moved that a committee of three be appointed to see whether the draughts could not be storned or a less dangerous ventilation adopted. The Rev. Pr. Herr said that wern weather was coming soon, and if wouldn't be worth while to get ing soon, and it wouldn't be worth while to get he Derby, or the New York Stock Exchange hiring a panic, does not compare in either valuely or you'me of sound. Every one shouts at he same time, resticulates with his hands, his set and his head. Negroes, mulatioes, coolies, and white men all bet or offer to bet, and it is he etiquetts of the ring that any person has a right to take up an offer. Any attempt at weishing is punished by expuision from the rockput and a defaulter is never allowed to bet with the fight is carried on with unnecessary barbarity, and often preconged after one of he birds has been hopelesely maimed. Indeed, rawbit is the rule here. The horses, males, and the rought is the rule here. The horses, males, lowever, seem to take his very sensity.

The popular love for cock fighting is intense, to you have been not been and the ring time and open to own his bird. Along the line of railroads one sees thousands of game rockers, miles, miles and the ring to take compassion to make a Cuban holiday. In one cabin at the risk on their heads on their heads of fresh air the draught is reached and the rarey warm a reactive for the room only. The sares are opened for fresh air the draught is reached and the rarey and warm on the rarey warm and the rarey. The care of fresh air the draught is reached and the rarey and warm of the room only. The sares are opened for fresh air the draught is reached and the rarey and warm of the rarey. The garden are the draught is reached and the rarey and warm of the rarey and warm of the rarey and the rarey

dows are opened for fresh air the draught is tremendous. The Rev. Drs. C. C. Norton, J. D. Herr, and J. Henry Miller were appointed to see what can be done to shut off the draughts, or procure a different room. Then the Rev. Dr. George W. Samson of Har-lem read an essay on "Undeveloped Fields of Church History."

stripped for the fray. Large sums are swapered on lavorite birds; furfing the flat on Sunday after-decision and white them should be supported by the stripped for the fray. The sum is specified to such a support of the flat with the flat wi

The politicians who are contesting the Fourth The politicians who are contesting the Fourth Assembly District's delegates' seats in the regular Democracy's General Committee presented their case in Irving Hall last evening to the organization's Committee on Contested Seats. Through ex-Aidmann Bryan Reity and ex-Fire Commissioner, John J. Biair, they said these the count at the primary began half an hour hefore, shift manneauteed in the published call, and that 429 voices were counted, although not more than 383 were cast were counted, although not more than 383 were from the exact the seat of the counter of the seat of the counter of the counte

## The Railroad Suits in Brooklyn.

Attorney-General Ward has granted an order to show cause why the acquest begins against the Broomlyn Elevated Estiway Company by ex-Attorney-General Schoommaker, and also ward the continued by him, should not be renewed. The fauts were to annul the charter of the company because, as alleged, it had not complied with its praviseds, and to have the road declared a nuisance. The Attorney General will hear all persons interested in the medium on Feb. 17.

For a Stubborn Cough

EDWARD COWLEY ON TRIAL

DR. RIDLON SAYS STARVATION WAS BULLY AILED LOUIS VICTOR.

His Views of the Mother Country Compared From the Lendon World.

By an instructive coincidence we have, a The Dr. Bisward Cowley of the so-called backward of the present of

described before Judge Donohue.

The trial is not ended.

Suicide of a Telegraph Operator.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 9.—An operator in the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, named Biddick, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head with a pistal. No cause is known for the sact. Riddick was a young man in robust health, and had been recently married.

The Theatres in Brooklyn.

"The Theatres in Brooklyn.

"The Strategists," played by Mr. Clinton Hall and his company, drew a good house to the Brooklyn Park Theatre last evening. Mr. Bartley Campbell's play, "Fairfax," was presented for the first time in Brooklyns at Haverly's Theatre last evening. The house was well filled.

"French Vists" was produced at the Williamsburgh Novelty Theatre, last evening, by a company party composed of the Union Square Theatre cast.

LONGSHOREMEN ON STRIKE.

WAGES REDUCED BY THE EAST RIVER STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Filling the Places of the Old Employees with Men on Weekly Wages-The Differences as Stated by the Men and the Companies.

THE SUN on Sunday morning:

The following advertisement appeared in WANTED-Strong, able-holied men to work along shore; to competent men steady work will be given; wages by the week. Apply to C. F. DEERING, Puer 20, Enst River. It was in accordance with an understanding between the managers of the three principal lines of ocean steamers having piers on the East River. These piers are all between the Fulton and Wall street ferry slips. The understanding is that the rate of wages paid to 'iongshoremen should be thirty cents instead of forty cents. The result of the advertisement was that at 6 o'clock more men appeared for work at Pier 20 than were wanted, all of them willing to work, it is said by the managers of the line, for thirty cents an hour, and many of them for twenty-five cents an hour, Thirty cents an hour was paid to each man employed. There are lying at this pier the steamships Western Texas and Colorado, each with a earge of cotton. C. H. Mallory & Co. are the agents for the Brazil line of steamships, the Galveston line, the Florida and Port Royal line, and the Nassau line. The pier was alive yes-terday with the newly-employed men, and here and there on the pier and in its neighborhood and there on the pier and in its neighborhood were to be seen the blue coats of a special detail of policemen. Opposite the pier on the sidewalk were over a hundred of the old employees, who had all refused to accept the reduced rate. At Pier 18, a short distance below, there were no steamships, and all was quiet. Opposite this pier, also, were many unemployed long-shoremen, who know that W. D. Morgan, agent for the Bristol line of transatiantic steamships, has resolved to reduce wages to thirty cents an hour, and who have resolved to stand out. Piers 16 and 17 are occupied by James E. Ward & Co., agents of the Havana line and of a line to 8t. Jago. A steamship arrived for this firm yesterday morning, but it was sent to Brooklyn to have part of its cargo taken out. There was, therefore, quiet on these two piers, but the liongshoremen usually employed were gathered opposite it in straggling groups along the sidewalks, discussing the position that they knew had been taken by the agents of the line.

We can hardly live, one of them said, on forty cents an hour. A longshoreman must leave his house at 6 o'clock in the morning, with a breakfast of weak coffee and bread, and knowing that his wife and children have only the same. He must go out and take his chance for work. A ship may come in or it may not, it is like a hunter going out with his dogs. They may start a hare, or they may run all day without getting one. Forty cents an hour shows well on a slate. At ten hours a day it amounts to \$4. That is \$24. or perhaps \$25. a week. But we may go five days or the whole week without getting work, and what good is forty cents an were to be seen the blue coats of a special detail

well on a slate. At ten bours a day it amounts to \$4. That is \$24, or perhaps \$28, a week. But we may go five days or the whole week without getting work, and what good is forty cents an hour when you can't get it, but must stand idle, blowing your fingers on the sidewalk? As a matter of fact, it takes a good 'longshoreman, with good luck, to make \$13 a week. I would rather have \$150 a day steady than forty cents an hour and wait for the ships to come in. Work is very siack new, and the companies have got us at a disadvantage. But they will find that the new men cannot do the work. They can unload very well, but they wont be able to stow away a mixed cargo for sea in a safe way. This requires skill and experience. One badly stowed box, by shifting and breaking, may ruin many hundred dollars' worth of goods. We do not mean violence, but it is not right for those new men to come in and take our wages from us. We feel sure that the companies will see that they have made a mistake sooner or later. On the North River 'longshoremen get only thirty sents an hour, it is true, but there they pay forty-five cents an hour for night work, and that makes it up."

On Pier 16 the following account of the difficulty from the companies' standpoint was obtained:

"Last May Tongshoremen's wages were re-

On Fier 16 the following account of the difficulty from the companies' standpoint was obtained:

"Last May "longsboremen's wages were reduced on the North River from thirty cents to
twenty-five cents an hour. The three cast side
companies' however, though they were each argued with by a committee, refused to reduce
wages. The result was that the longsboremen
thought we were weak-kneed, and when the
wages on the North River were raised to thirty
cents, we were compelled to pay forty. Work
rushed in on us, and we conish thelp ourseives. Then the East River longsboremen
made a union. Now, when work is slack we
can't afford to pay more than the other lines,
and we are compelled to reduce wages to
thirty cents. This is for day work. We have very
little night work, and there is no understanding
as to what we shall pay for that. Hall of our
new men are old longsboremen, and we are
getting along very woll. There are about 1,000
men in all who will stand out against the reduction. It is not true that they make such
poor wages as they say they do. There are two
men detar regular longsboremen's work on
this piler who own the houses they live in on
Saten I-land. The men who control this end
of this line want to pay the highest wages they
can afford to. They don't mean to cut down
wages below living rates."

Mr. W. D. Morgan, who has cut down day
rates from forty cents an hour to thirty, like the
others, says that he bas, on the other hand, determined to raise night rates from forty cents
to forty-five cents an hour.

KINGS COUNTY CONFICTS.

# KINGS COUNTY CONFICTS.

What Warden Shevill Says About Their Belag Whipped in Prison. The work of repairing the partly-burned shoe shops of the Kings County Penitentiary was begun by the contractor yesterday, and to expedite the work Warden Shevlin directed about twenty-five convicts to assist in clearing away the rubbish. Work has been begun in the lower floors of the building, and all of the available space in the prison building is being used by the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, and number of convicts are again at work, earning forty cents a day for the county. Henry Mackey, alias Morris, the convict who set the building on fire, is kept in close confinement, and will probably be indicted for arson, so that on the expiration of his present sentence he can be tried. It is believed that his punishment will be imprisonment for the rest of his life.

Warden Shevlin was yesterday asked about the use of the last to chastise prisoners.

"I admit it," he said: "I have never pretended to deny it. The Sucervisors who appoint me uphold me in using it as a necessary means of enforcing discipline. I keep a black book in which a record is made of every case where a convict is whipped, so that if, after he leaves the prison, he makes any charges about it. I have all the facis down to confront him. There is no secretary about the runishment. It is indicted so that all the convicts may hear of it, and know what they have to expect if they break the rules."

"Do you ever rub the backs of the prisoners with soit and water after a whiteping?"

The Warden laughed heartily, and said that it was ridiculous.

"But d. 1941?"

"No. We have never done anything so barbarous. Nor have we ever given them 150 hashes. The whipping is not to inflict pain, but to cause disgrace. The runishment is one, which we are compelled to hold in reserve, to maintain efficient discipline. The letters to the newspapers are written by irresponsible persons, when we cannot reach to compel them to make good their charges; but I have a standing request to any man who will, to come forward and make specific charges. I will see that they are fully investigated."

Cent Calcadars This Bay. forty cents a day for the county. Henry Mackey. alias Morris, the convict who set the building

Court Calendars This Day.

| 1607, 1721, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1021, 1223, 1721

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

No Cause for Leaving North Carolina on Account of Persecution or Wages.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Senate Committee on the Exodus to-day examined L. H.
Lowery, a colored Republican of some prominence in Lenoir County, North Carolina, where until recently and throughout a period of eight years he has been one of the County Commissioners. He testified that practically the sole cause of the late exodus from that county was the agitation originated and carried on by the colored man, Perry, who went through the country making speeches, distributing circulars, and telling the colored people that if they would sell their effects they would be furnished free transportation to Indiana and get employment in that State at \$1 to \$1.25 per day. A secont of persecution of ill treatment, No one had left the county on account of persecution or ill treatment for there was none, the colored people was organized also, with an initiation fee of twenty-five cents, No one had left the county on account of persecution or ill treatment for there was none, the colored people being treated justly by their white neighbors and fairly by the courts. The average wages for colored farm laborers are \$5 to \$10 a month with cabine, fire wood, and subsistence thrown in: but during the colon-picking weasen but men and women could earn \$1 to \$1.25 per day. No one had left the county on account of persecution or ill treatment, for there was none, the colored people was organized also, with an initiation fee of twenty-five cents, No one had left the county on account of persecution or ill treatment, for there was none, the colored people was organized also, with an initiation fee of twenty-five cents, for colored farm laborers are \$5 to \$10 a month of the decree has been asked for by the people was considered to the decree has been asked for by the people was considered to the decree has been asked for the three decree has been asked for the three county of the decree has been asked for the three county of the decree and LC. Campany would sell their effects they would be furnished free transportation to Indiana and get employment in that State at \$1 to \$1.25 per day. A secret society of colored people was organized also, with an initiation fee of twenty-five conts. No one had left the county on account of persecution or ill treatment for there was none, the colored people being treated justly by their white neighbors and fairly by the centrs. The average wages for colored form laborers are \$\$10 \$1.0 a month, with cabins, fire wood, and subsistence thrown in: but during the cotton-picking season both men and women could carn \$1 to \$1.25 per day. Skilled laborers, such as blacksmitts and carpenters, receive from \$1.50 to \$2 per day, and colored and white mechanics work together, although white men get a little higher wages. As to the administration of justice by the cours, the witness said white men escaped punishment more frequently than colored people, because the former "have more money to employ lawyers, are sharper than colored men, and can cover up resemblites better," Laughter. In regard to the educational facilities of common schools, the colored neonle had just as good as the whites in his county, if not better, and he testified also to the fact that there are a number of normal schools in different portions of North Carolina for the free education of colored teachers. In general terms he said the state of feeling between the colored reconders and the white people in Lemoir County is very friendly. He himself had acquired considerable property by his labor since the war, and now he owned houses (some of his tennais being white people), which bring him in a rental of \$400 to \$500 a year.

L. H. Fisher was next called. He testified that he is 32 years of age, had been a since, was now the owner of a farm, which he rented, and of city lots in Kinston, N. C., where he is engaged in business—property which he had made since the war. At present he was District School Commiscioner, and had filled the offices of Sheriff and County Banger.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Exchange-Sales Feb. 9. 

On the 24th of January, the track on the Atchi-sun. Topska and Santa Fé Ballrond was com-pleted to a point 76 miles beyond Las Vegas. New Mexico, and the branch to Santa Fé will be finished by Feb. 10.

The imports of specie for the week ending Feb. 7 were \$221.679, of which \$213.251 was gold. At the annual mosting of the stackholders of

Feb. 7 were \$221,079, of which \$213,201 was gold.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of
the Philadeiphia and Eric Raffrond to-day the
annual report was read. The gross earnings
were \$4,091,807,81, and the gross expenses
\$2,130,255,07, leaving a net profit of \$861,549,74.
The old Board of Managers was reclected, with
the exception that Henry M. Phillips and Henry
D. Weish take the places of John Noblit and
Jules Simpson.

and the whitee in his country, if not better, and he healthed also to the fact that there are a number of normal schools in different portions, and the white normal schools in different portions, or the property. In general terms he said the state of feeling between the colored race and the white nouple in Lendor Country is very able property by his labor since the wor, and in the white nouple in Lendor Country is very able property by his labor since the wor, and the white nouple in Lendor Country is very able property by his labor since the wor, and the said of the lendor of the house and badly cut six of the boats. The chiest used was a broad one, and the gashed in the lendor of the house and badly cut six of the boats. The chiest used was a broad one, and the gashed in the lendor of the house and badly cut six of the boats. The chiest used was a broad one, and the gashed in the londs are large.

Jasper Goodwin, Professor of Mathematics in the College, and President of the Beat Club, says that he thinks the damage may be repaired at a cost of several hundred dollars. He is of opinion that the three single scales are permanently disabled. The opinion is universal, and the said of the says that the three single scales are permanently disabled. The opinion is universal to the college, and President of the Beat Club, says that he thinks the damage may be repaired at a cost of several hundred dollars. He is of opinion that the three single scales are permanently disabled. The opinion is universal, and the said of the says that the three single scales are permanently disabled. The opinion is universal to the college, and translation of the college and translations are permanently disabled. The opinion is universal to the college and translations are permanently disabled. The opinion is universal to the colle

Sun rises..... 6 51 Streets..... 5 00 Moon sets... 6 19 Sandy Hook... 7 24 Gov Island... 8 04 Hell Gate... 9 52 Arrived-Movpay, Feb. 0.

Sa City of Lenden, Wisson, London, Sa Aliance, Kimbal, Puliadelphia, Sa Ramilia, Reimard, Dundee, Sa Echipe, Holman, Cardiff, Sa Echipe, Holman, Cardiff, Sa City of Merida, Rating, Vera Cruz Jan. 27, and Havana Feb. Sa Celejand, Stokes, Anascanda